

# GERMAN DELEGATE BARES KAISER'S DESIGNS ON EASTERN TERRITORIES; WILL INVADE NORTH IF PLOT FAILS

## WIRES GARFIELD TO CEASE NEW EXEMPTIONS

Drastic Action Taken by Siemon As a Result of  
Present Coal Situation—Fuel Board Today  
Appeals to Big Munitions Plants to  
Close Doors Holiday Mondays.

The city's plight in the coal situation being unchanged, Local Fuel Administrator Carl F. Siemon advises the heads of the 18 exempted factories to observe the Monday holiday and appeals to the national administrator to grant no more exemptions, in order to conserve fuel so that industry might not be brought into the face of absolute famine.

Here is Administrator Carl F. Siemon's signed appeal to Assistant Administrator E. B. Noyes at Washington:

"In view of the inadequate supply of all grades of coal for Bridgeport would advise granting no more exemptions to manufacturers of this city. We cannot take care of those that have been exempted unless you immediately start very substantial shipments of both anthracite and bituminous.

"To take care of immediate requirements we should have daily deliveries of at least 1,300 tons of anthracite and 1,000 tons of bituminous. This will not allow anyone to stock ahead. What can you do?"

The local administration maintains that many plants will be forced to shut down entirely unless they conserve their supplies on hand, as incoming supplies cannot be depended upon. Siemon is rigidly against the plan of several factories to work overtime to make up for the Monday holiday.

Regarding this Siemon said in a statement today, "It is foolish for factories to attempt to run overtime. I request them to observe the Monday holiday whether they're exempted or not. It is the only way to observe the spirit of the law even if they don't feel like doing it. If they don't," he continued, "they will soon find themselves without coal."

Four carloads of bituminous coal, aggregating about 200 tons, was the only relief afforded to the industrial side today, while none was received to aid the domestic shortage of more than 30,000 tons of hard coal.

The fuel committee by the arrival of a large load of hard coal yesterday was enabled to issue 500 orders for quarter tons today, but even with the daily allotment nearly tripled several hundred were turned away.

Reconsidering his action in shutting off the street peddlers from getting supplies, Administrator Siemon announced today that they would again be brought into play to help solve the domestic problem. Siemon has picked 25 reliable peddlers, who will be licensed and bonded. Each one of the selected peddlers must file a bond of \$100 with the superintendent of police and at the same time must obtain a special license to sell coal under the committee's regulations.

By this method Siemon believes both the committee and the public will be protected. The peddlers will be closely watched and the bond and license will be forfeited for any infraction of the rules and regulations. Each peddler will be given a ton of bit coal, whenever the supply warrants, which he must sell at the rate of 85 cents for 125 pounds.

The coal is sold to the peddlers for \$9 a ton and by selling it at the committee's price they are enabled to make \$4.60 profit on one ton.

The fuel committee has perfected another plan in regards to keeping the city's bakeries from shutting off the bread supply. Through W. J. Travis of the Massachusetts Baking Co., each of the 15 bread bakers will be given daily supplies. This will require 20 tons of egg coal weekly.

There is also a demand by restaurant keepers and many report being absolutely without coal. They have been instructed to follow the takers' plan and when their organization is completed arrangements will be made to keep them supplied.

The public schools continue in session, but with only two weeks' supply ahead. Administrator Siemon said today that he had no intention of closing the schools and will assist in keeping them open for sessions. The supply committee of the Board of Education has been promised shipments direct from the mines, but it is doubtful of the promise will materialize.

Superintendent Charles Poland of the new High school states that he is using on the average of three and one-quarter tons a day and has only two weeks' supply in the bins.

Secretary William F. Sheehan of the committee today issued an appeal for the donation of surplus supplies from private homes and urges all who can afford to follow the example of H. A. Jennings, who gave the committee five tons from his bins in his home, leaving him only enough

## PRESIDENT DECEIVED ON WAR

Declares Senator Chamberlain, Replying to Criticism By Wilson.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Standing firmly by his charge that America's military establishment is enmeshed in inefficiency, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, replied in the senate today to President Wilson's denunciation of his recent New York speech repeating the statement which drew the president's fire and declaring that the president himself does not know the truth.

Senator Chamberlain declared he would show that the deaths of the hundreds and thousands of men at cantonments and camps were due to the war department and that "all epidemics could have been prevented if the war department had been effective."

Senator Chamberlain said the President had attacked both his veracity and his integrity, heretofore unchallenged, but that in replying he did so without any personal feeling against the President.

"For 24 years," Senator Chamberlain said, "I have served the public in my state to the best of my ability and in all that time I have never had my veracity called into question nor my integrity impeached, and I have passed through some bitter campaigns. It is, therefore, with some feeling of humiliation and of sadness that I rise to a question of personal privilege when my veracity has been called into question, not by an ordinary citizen, not by one of my colleagues, but by a very distinguished gentleman, who has the love and admiration of the people and who by their suffrage occupies the highest place in the gift of the people, and I may say, the highest place of any man in the world."

"These personal charges against me amount to nothing to the American people, but affect policies which may involve the future of this country, if not the entire world," he said.

Senator Chamberlain's letter added that he was dissatisfied with the policy "or lack of policy" of the military establishment. After stating his experience in the military committee and testimony in the committee's investigations, the senator's letter continued: "I believe I know something about that because I was the only military establishment deficiency which was clearly recognized and proven . . . in a system that ought to be remedied for the proper prosecution of the war . . . and have these disjointed and unco-ordinated defects weeded out."

In his letter the Senator also offered to go over the whole situation with the President, but said he received no reply and on the following day the President's statement criticising him was published.

The President's statement and Senator Chamberlain's reply then were read to the Senate, and the Oregon Senator observed:

"I do not know if any reply to my letter was necessary. I assume that statement is the answer."

"The statement of the President challenges me, of course, for proof of the statement in the New York Times, to which statement I adhere and repeat before this body.

"The people of this country may not see this as I do, but as chairman of the military committee, as an American citizen and a member of this distinguished body, I felt that I should say the things that are in me and if I succeed in making a rift in the clouds through which the American people may see, I shall feel my efforts have not been in vain."

Senator Chamberlain repeated that he had not distorted the truth in his speech in New York, but that owing to the great rush of business due to the war the president has probably not been able to ascertain the truth and does not know the truth. From the lips of those closest to the president the chief executive cannot learn the truth, not because his advisers desire to mislead him but because they are situated in the same position as he is.

He denounced the cry that investigation gives information to the enemy.

"Germany knows more about America today than the men connected with the departments," Senator Chamberlain declared.

If the government would be frank

## SAILORS' CANDY IS POISONED

"Impurities" Discovered in Confections At Canteens.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Discovery of "impurities" in candy supplied to canteens of navy ships caused the issue today of an order suspending the sale of candy to the men and the purchase of additional supplies pending investigation.

Navy department officials were careful not to say what the "impurities" were, but the announcement of the order immediately caused a recurrence of the report that powdered glass had been discovered. There was no confirmation for this, however, and no case of sickness from eating the candy has been reported.

So far as is known this is the first official action of its kind on a great crop of reports of food poisoning by enemy plotters which have ranged from breakfast foods to canned goods and now finally to candy.

## 2 ARRESTED MEN REPORTED HUN TERROR AGENTS

At the request of the department of justice, Thomas Farrell, 221 Water street and Chester E. Stephens, of 121 Blakeman place, Stratford, were held by the police under bonds of \$1,000 each until January 31. Both men are said to be under suspicion as being implicated in the recent widespread Hun plot to terrorize the country with a campaign of sabotage.

Chester E. Stephens was arrested yesterday, it was said, because he had overstayed his leave of absence from the naval station at Newport, and had made the railroad depot his home for the past couple of weeks. He claimed when apprehended that he did not have the money to return to Newport and was ashamed to go home.

Now it is said that his motives had a more sinister aspect and that he was taken into custody by Federal agents upon information that he was implicated with others in a plot the extent of which is not fully exposed as yet.

Little can be learned of the man Farrell, but it is intimated that he is supposed to be a dangerous prisoner and one of the many important captures made within recent times by the federal agents working in Bridgeport.

## SEVENTY-EIGHT MEN ENTOMBED IN ALLAN SHAFT

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 24.—Seventy-eight men, alive or dead, are entombed in the Allan shaft near New Glasgow, where a terrific explosion occurred late yesterday afternoon. Of the 98 men believed to have been in the mine, only nine escaped from a high level. Eleven bodies have been recovered. Little hope is entertained that any of the 78 entombed men will be rescued alive.

The nine who were rescued were on the 500 foot level and did not hear the explosion but, warned by smoke, they ran for the cage. Joseph Lalay, a Belgian boy who was found at the bottom of the shaft, was kept alive by a pulmotor but died after being brought to the surface.

The violence of the explosion blew the cage up the huge shaft and drove mine timbers 200 feet from the levels. New Glasgow, N. S., Jan. 24.—It was feared today that all the miners imprisoned in the Allan shaft of the Acadia Coal Co. near here, as a result of the explosion late yesterday, had perished. The dead, it is believed, will number 98.

## FEDERAL DRIVE AGAINST ILLICIT WHISKEY-MAKING

Washington, Jan. 24.—Discovery that moonshine is increasing rapidly in home distilleries and that quantities have been sold illicitly to soldiers in southern camps caused Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper to announce today a nation-wide campaign against illicit distillation in co-operation with state governors.

With the people "then he could rely upon the people to rally to the support of the president and the prosecution of the war," he added.

## WILSON'S FOES IN SENATE ARE ALREADY BEATEN

War Cabinet Bill Fails and Not Even a Test Vote Is Likely

Washington, Jan. 24.—The fight against the administration is over before it is begun. The question of confidence in his conduct of the war that the President was willing to place before the Senate, and which was to have been forced to a decision today, will not be put to the test unless the unexpected occurs. Mr. Wilson's position has been supported to such an extent that a vote is no longer regarded as necessary to prove it.

The last chance that the opposition to the executive had to place on record what would have amounted to a censure of the manner in which America has managed her end of the war was dissipated yesterday when it became known that Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Warren of Wyoming, two of the most powerful of the Republican group, stood with the President and would throw their influence and votes against the War Cabinet measure.

When the Chamberlain bill is reached it will be referred to the Military Affairs Committee, of which the Oregon senator is chairman. Should he attempt to make an immediate report on the bill it will be opposed by Warren, who will ask an opportunity to formulate a minority report. In this he will be joined by certain of the Democratic committee-men who oppose the measure. It is possible that a vote may be taken on this point, but the Senate leaders regard it as improbable. Later, should the proposed law be reported out, Swanson of Virginia, acting chairman of the Naval Committee, will ask that it be referred to his body, since it concerns the workings of the Navy Department as much as it does the army. In this position he will be joined by Lodge, ranking minority member of the Naval Committee.

Should it reach that committee, the bill will die there, but it is very doubtful whether it will be reported out of the Military Committee, once it is sent back there, for it is realized that the administration is in control and necessary through the experiences of the various departments, but it can be said authoritatively that nothing of a radical nature will be asked for at this time. No War Cabinet is needed, in the opinion of the President, and the pending bill to create a Director of Munitions will likewise be scrapped.

It cannot be denied that Col. Roosevelt played a part in the situation which developed yesterday afternoon, although it is a question whether he was not an involuntary performer. His presence in Washington had the effect of immediately satisfying the question of confidence in the administration among certain of the Republicans who do not hold the Colonel in high esteem.

Perhaps news of the inner nature of things reached the Colonel yesterday, for he secluded himself and declined to see newspaper men, saying that he might have a statement to make today.

Senator Chamberlain is showing quiescence with the new matters have taken. He is not trying to swim against the tide. He said yesterday that he would not make a fight against the procedure, but insisted upon the question of personal privilege and on the floor of the Senate make public reply to the President's characterization of the speech he made in New York last Saturday.

Chamberlain has announced that his defense will be found in the record of the War Department which the military affairs committee investigation brought out. Democratic Senators will make reply, with possibly a voice or two from the Republican side also.

It is more than likely that the debate will close the whole issue and that the war cabinet measure will never reach a vote. After three days of consideration the belief is general even among certain of the group most partially inclined, that the President must be supported in the determination of all public confidence is to be risked. And but few of the administration's critics are willing to go so far as to say that this hazard should be made.

Friends of Wilson regard the victory as highly significant. They spurn the thought that the retirement of the opposition has been due to consideration for the administration; they insist that it means nothing more nor less than a complete breakdown on the part of the critics, who, it is charged, lack the material to make good their frequently repeated attacks.

The administration caused it to be

## TEUTONS INSISTING ON BALTIC PROVINCES AND COURLAND

Gen. Hoffman, Hun Representative at Brest-Litovsk, Pulls Away Mask of Hypocrisy and Shows Bolsheviki Map of Wilhelm's Plans for Deutschland.

Petrograd, Jan. 24.—Russia must give up Courland and all the Baltic provinces or the Germans will resume military operations and occupy Reval within a week, the German delegation at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations informed the Russian representatives at the last session of the conference. An adjournment was taken until Jan. 20, to permit the Russians to consider the German terms.

Reports of the session indicate that the Germans took a definite stand and most frankly outlined demands on which they are insistent. The secretary of the Ukrainian delegation gave out an account of the meeting. It says the Russians put a question to the delegates of the Central powers as to what were their final peace terms. Gen. Hoffman, one of the German delegates, replied by opening a map and pointing out the following line, which they insisted should constitute the future frontier of Russia:

From the shores of the gulf of Finland to the east of the Moon Sound islands, to Valk, to the west of Minsk, to Brest-Litovsk.

This completely eliminates Courland and all the Baltic provinces.

The Russians asked the terms of the Central powers in regard to the territory south of Brest-Litovsk. Gen. Hoffman replied that was a question that they would discuss only with Ukraine. M. Kameneff, a member of the Russian delegation, asked:

"Supposing we do not agree to such conditions. What are you going to do?"

Gen. Hoffman's answer is reported to have been: "Within a week, then, we would occupy Reval."

The Russians then asked for a recess, which was granted reluctantly. The Germans declared it was the last concession to which they would consent. The request was made by Leon Trotsky, head of the Russian delegation, who said he desired an opportunity to lay the German peace terms before the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates.

The negotiations between the Ukrainians and the Central powers are proceeding amicably. The Austrians offered to cede Chomolmatchina to the Ukrainian republic, but only on condition that the Ukrainians send grain and other food stuffs to the Central powers immediately on the conclusion of peace.

## ADMINISTRATION MAY FORCE CUT IN WHEAT SALES

Washington, Jan. 24.—To create a large export surplus of flour for the Allies the food administration is considering a plan of forced reduction in flour sales all the way from the miller to the consumer. Millers, wholesalers, retailers and bakers probably will be required to hold their sales of flour down to 75 per cent. of the amount now handled.

As the Allies are demanding from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat, the food administration has arranged to take over 30 per cent. of America's flour production, out of which will be selected supplies for export.

Food administration officials believe the United States can give 90,000,000 bushels of wheat made into flour between now and the time the new American crop comes in, without endangering the American supply.

## PRICES OF FOOD GREATER MENACE THAN COAL LACK

New York, Jan. 24.—There was no general increase in sickness in New York city during the five-day industrial shutdown and fewer deaths from pneumonia were recorded, according to reports published today by the board of health.

"The coal shortage thus far is not worrying us so much as the food shortage, due to high prices," says a statement from the board.

## THREE FRENCH SHIPS SUNK

Paris, Jan. 24.—The sinking of two French vessels of more than 1,500 tons and one of less size is shown in the weekly report of French shipping losses. Four vessels were attacked unsuccessfully.

Petrograd, Jan. 24.—Forty persons were killed and 900 were wounded in riots in Moscow on Tuesday during a demonstration at anniversary celebration of "Bloody Sunday."

Taft Starts On Speaking Tour Of 8,000 Miles

Ayer, Mass., Jan. 24.—Former President William H. Taft, in addressing the men at Camp Devens here today on the issues of the war and the ultimate objects of the League to Enforce Peace, started a month's speaking tour of 8,000 miles, which will take him to 12 military training camps in 13 states in the south and middle west. Mr. Taft was asked to make the tour by the war council of the Y. M. C. A.

"Bloody Sunday" Celebration Kills 40 In Petrograd

Petrograd, Jan. 24.—Forty persons were killed and 900 were wounded in riots in Moscow on Tuesday during a demonstration at anniversary celebration of "Bloody Sunday."